WOLCOTT'S BILL PASSED.

THE SENATE VOTES FOR A MONETARY

CONFERENCE.

MR. HOAR RELATES HIS EXPERIENCES WITH

EUROPEAN STATESMEN-ONLY FOUR SENA-

TORS RECORDED AGAINST THE MEASURE.

Washington, Jan. 29 .- The Senate this after-

Sound Money Democrats, and the extreme

friends of silver monometallism, represented by

Mr Cannon offered an amendment to the

Chandler-Wolcott bill which sought to commit

this country to the policy of free silver coinage

in case of failure to secure an international

agreement. But this hostile "rider" was easily

defeated, few of the Western and Southern sil-

ver Senators caring to go on record as thus

SENATOR HOAR'S SPEECH.

ing; but by far the most important speech was

that made by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.). He com-

national monetary arrangement was a chimera

or a dream. He thought that the gentleman

who expressed such an idea failed to take into

to the doctrine of international bimetallism was

art, who did not want foreign nations to enjoy

money in this country so poor and cheap and

miserable that even a Jap or a Chinaman would

"I do not want it so dear." Mr. Stewart inter-

Mr. Hoar-The Americans have been getting

on pretty well. The wage-earners of this coun-

in the savings banks. As to foreign countries, I

had some exceptional and unusual means of

learning something about that matter last sum-

mer while I was abroad. I had the pleasure of a

long conversation with one of the foremost bi-

metallists in France, M. Fougerol. This gentle-

man introduced last spring into the French As-

sembly a resolution declaring that the present

In the French Assembly an important measure

that is a pretty respectable capital to start with

in getting this union among nations-the pledge

of the Republican party, the pledge of the Demo-

cratic and Populist parties, and all members of

heary hermit from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) stands

They wield political power and represent the po-

BIMETALLISM IN ENGLAND.

"How is it," Mr. Hoar continued, "on this

question of bimetallism in England? I had the

opportunity of a full conversation with Mr.

Balfour, the present leader of the House of

Commons. He has made his opinions known in

his signature to the great report one or two

years ago made by the commission of which

he was chairman, and he has made them known by his speeches in the House of Commons. This gentleman has made known in every way in

which they could be made known his opinions

favor of the establishment of international

netallism by a concurrence of the civilized

posed, "that an American cannot get it."

not touch it.

their number.

That Senator wanted to have

debate on the bill was long and interest

openly attempting to "hold up" a measure look-

Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Allen.

ver as a money metal

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1897.-SEVENTY-SIX PAGES.-IN SIX PARTS.

three or four great cities, throttle all the free men of the world, but that the American Republic

will march along in the immediate future to re-lieve our own people at home."
The bill was then passed—yeas, 45; nays, 4— the nays being Senators Allen, Pettigrew, Roach and Vilas.

TEXT OF THE MEASURE. The following is the text of the bill:

The following is the text of the bill:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that whenever after March 4, 1897, the President of the United States shall determine that the United States should be represented at any international conference called by the United States or any other country with a view to securing by international agreement a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money by means of a common ratio between these metals, with free mintage at such ratio, he is hereby authorized to appoint five or more commissioners to such international conference; and for compensation of said commissioners, and for all reasonable expenses connected therewith, to be approved by the Secretary of State, including the proportion to be paid by the United States of the Joint expenses of any such conference, the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated.

Sec. 2. That the President of the United States. on passed almost unanimously the Chandler-Wolcott bill providing for the representation of the United States in any future international a money metal. Only a few of the irrecontilables on the free-coinage side voted against the measure, the great majority of the silver men preferring to let the incoming Republican Administration take any steps it might desire to encourage a wider employment of silver un-

propriated.
Sec. 2. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in the name of the Government of the United States, to call, in his discretion, such international conference, to assemble at such point as may be agreed upon. international agreement. Mr. Vilas, standon the Indianapolis single-standard platform, also opposed the bill, so that the curious spectacle was presented of political union be-

tween the strictest sect of Administration or A BASEBALL DIAMOND IN THE BOWERY.

> SO THOUGHT A DRUNKEN "WANDERING WILLIE" AS HE FACED AN IMAGINARY PITCHER.

> John Erlichson, forty-nine years old, has no ome and is a "Wandering Willie." He is a typical tramp, and was badly intoxicated as he walked along the Bowery late on Thursday night. Pedestrians heard him mutter as he passed 'Dere's two out, an' it's de las' innin'. We needs t'ree runs ter tie, an' dere's two men on de bases Say! I jest must lam de linin' outer de cover of

ing even distantly to the rehabilitation of sil-The pedestrians awaited developments, and in another moment they saw Erlichson walk to the middle of the Bowery and, unmindful of the cablecars, strike an attitude of a "man at the bat." It is to be feared that Erlichson's ball-playing days are of the long, long ago, for the next exclamation

that escaped him was: "High ball!" bated the idea that the possibility of an inter-Then he waited and drew back his arm, preparatory to swinging an imaginary bat at a twirling sphere. Evidently he had fanned the air, for a look of disgust came over his face, and he shouted: "Say, you pitcher, ye're a stuff. Dat was too low.

Get it up near me belt, an' l'il lose de ball!" Another wait, and then Erlichson struck at the the people of the civilized world was in favor imaginary ball with such force as to whirl clear of the double standard of gold and silver. There "Dat's right!" shouted he: "laugh, yer were a few people in this country, like the Senapie-faced pitcher! It only takes me ter hit it, an' tor from Wisconsin (Mr. Vilas), who were not w'en I does I'll lam it till it's lost. See?" in favor of it; but the Democratic party, the Again a wait, and again a whirl in space. At this

Populist party and the supporters of Mr. Bryan juncture Erlichson's language was of a nature that believed in the double standard. And the Reforbids reproduction here. Then there was another publican party, so far as it could be judged, had wait, and when he whirled again he uttered an ex-ultant yell, and started to run between the four eledeclared its belief in that doctrine, and had pledged itself to promote it. Another exception

uitant yell, and started to run between the four elevated pillars nearest him.

As he completed his journey he executed a war dance, and then shouted with glee; "I done it! I done it! Say, dat ball ain't found yit. I could er made de hull circuit again. Say, did I win de pame? Well, I guess yes. Wow! Wow! Whoopeesee!"

a moment Policeman Gilmartin, of the Mul-station, appeared and took Erlichson into Bowery whiskey is potent, and Erlichson I under its influence when arraigned in Street Court yesterday. Magistrate Simms he evidence and then said, laconically, "Til 5." nearo the evidence and then said, laconically, "The fine you \$5."

"Look-a-yere, empire," said Erlichson with an intered air, "dat ain't right. I ain't been givin' you no back talk."

He was led away to prison. try have laid up \$1,500,000,000 or \$1,600,000,000

TRAINMEN KILLED IN A COLLISION.

SNOW PLOUGH AND FREIGHT COME TOGETHER

WITH DISASTROUS EFFECT. Rochester, Jan. 29 .- A freight train on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad which left this city at 7:30 o'clock last night, was met in a head-on collision by a snow plough at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western junction, near Leroy, about 9 o'clock, and several persons were killed and commerce in France is owing to the deand injured. A brakeman, George Cranston, was monetization of silver and pledging France to standing on the step of the snow plough, so as to jump and turn the switch, when the freight train co-operate with other nations in its restoration. crashed into the snow plough. He was killed instantly. Henry Snyder, conductor on the snow plough, was also killed. He lived at No. 140 General Stantly. Henry Snyder, conductor on the snow plough, was also killed. He lived at No. 140 General Stantly. Henry Snyder, conductor on the snow plough, was also killed. He lived at No. 140 General Snyder, conductor on the snow plough. He was killed instantly. Henry Snyder, conductor on the snow plough, was also killed. He lived at No. 140 General Snyder, conductor on the snow plough. He was killed instantly. Henry Snyder, conductor on the snow plough. He was killed instantly. Henry Snyder, conductor on the snow plough. He was killed instantly. Henry Snyder, conductor on the snow plough. He was killed instantly. Henry Snyder, conductor on the snow plough. He was killed instantly. Henry Snyder, conductor on the snow plough. He was killed instantly. Henry Snyder, conductor on the snow plough. He was killed instantly. Henry Snyder, conductor on the snow plough. He was killed instantly. Henry Snyder, conductor on the snow plough. He was killed instantly. Henry Snyder, conductor on the snow plough. He was killed instantly. Henry Snyder, conductor on the snow plough. He was killed instantly. Henry Snyder, conductor on the snow plough. He was killed instantly. Henry Snyder, conductor on the snow place in the afternoon.

"I came to Canton," said Mr. Sheard, "on my was have been to way home from Canton." In the afternoon.

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"I came to Canton," said Mr. S the signatures of men who agree with him before it is presented. And that resolution bore the signatures of, I think, 367 out of 450 delegates-at

any rate between three-fifths and four-fifths of M. Méline, then and now the Premier of his leg and face. His fireman was uninjured.

Thomas Carey, engineer of the gnow plough, who lives at No. 13 York-st, was uninjured, but his fireman, P. R. Ryan, had his leg hurt.

Both engines were completely wrecked, and seven cars were thrown from the track. Traffic on the road is not interfered with, as the trains use a switch. France, made a speech on the question in the French Assembly, in which he declared that when other countries would re-establish silver, they would not have to wait for France. Now,

THRONGS AT THE CYCLE SHOW,

the French Assembly. The gray, headed and ALLEGED COMBINATION TO DEFEAT STERLING ELLIOTT FOR RE-ELECTION.

alone in this matter. (Laughter.) They have a Chicago, Jan. 29.-Continued moderation of the weather, in point of temperature, no doubt accounted for the increased attendance at the National Bimetallic League in France, of which M. Méline is the president, and of which his predecessor in Cycle Snow to-day, especially in the evening, when the Coliseum was a lively scene, made brilliant with glittering wheels and their appurtenances and the delegations from every agricultural society in every province in France; and these agricultural

societies are not merely societies of gentlemen Chicago exhibitors are counting on the election of devoted to fancy farming and stock-raising. a city man for next president of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers-either R. Lindsay litical purposes of the farmers of France. With one accord, without an exception, these repre-

of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers—either R. Lindsay Coleman, who is now president, or C. W. Dickerson, in the event of President Coleman deciding not to stand for re-election.

Chicago wheelmen at the show are also confident that a Western combination has been formed which will beat Sterling Eliliott for re-election to the head of the League of American Wheelmen. President Elliott is said to be doing some vote-getting work for himself while at the show. entatives of these great French interests agree in saying that France is eager to unite with other

A MAN KILLED BY AN ICICLE.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 29 (Special).-William H. Hover, an unmarried man, employed on the farm of Mrs. E. L. Robertson, near this city, was hit on the head by a falling leicle to-day, and death resulted this evening. He started to leave a building in this city, and stopped outside the door to button his coat. While in that place he was hit on the head by the fatal icicle.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO. INCORPORATED

Albany, Jan. 29.-The firm of Sheppard Knapp & manufacture and sell carpets and furniture, with a capital of \$505,000, and having as directors Sheppard Knapp, A. Hamilton Higgins, John W. Healy, Hiram M. Knapp, of New-York; George W. Jenks, of Hoboken, N. J.; Oren M. Beach, ir., of Brooklyn, and Edward L. Button, of Orange, N. J.

PLUG TOBACCO MAKERS COMBINING.

bimetallism by a concurrence of the civilized and commercial nations. He defended that opinion against the brutal position of Mr. Gladstone and Sr. William Harcourt. I was present at a luncheon with a brilliant company, and spoke of that conversation with Mr. Balfour, but said that I did not wish to repeat what he had said to me, because I did not think that public men liked to have their opinions related at second hand. When I said that, an eminent member of the present Cabinet said, 'Why, Mr. Hoar, it is no secret that Mr. Balfour's opinions upon this matter are those of a majority of Her Majesty's Government.'

"As to other countries, I have a letter in my hand—I will not read it or give the name of the writer; the Senate will have to take what I say on my authority. He repeats and reaffirms this statement about the bimetallic majority in the British Government, and says: 'We are also backed up by a majority of the French Government. And I consider it not at all impossible that Germany, under certain circumstances, may join a himetallic union, even without England.

"The writer," Mr. Hoar continued, "goes on to express his opinion that Russia will be ready for Chicago, Jan. 29 .- A morning paper prints the folfacturers is one of the latest proposed. The plan was put into shape at the recent meeting in Chicago of representatives of the State Wholesale Grocers' of representatives of the state wholesale Grocers' Association, but all the members were pledged to secrecy regarding the plans of the members. The combination is being formed for the purpose of limiting the sale of plug tobacco to jobbers, and to have manufacturers submit to the Wholesale Grocers' Association the names of all firms to which they sell goods."

THE MOHAWK OFF THE ROCKS.

New-London, Conn., Jan. 29.—The Central Vermont freight steamer Mohawk, which ran on cut England "The writer." Mr. Hoar continued, "goes on to express his opinion that Russia will be ready for the same union when the time comes, and he cuotes a letter from a Russian friend of his caying that if the present French Government plays its cards well he is sure that Russia will declare for bimetallism. I do not wish to be understood as saying that this consummation is at hand. But I mean to say that the time has come for another effort." Goschen Reef in the snowstorm on Wednesday night, was floated at high water shortly after 6 o'clock this evening, and before 9 o'clock was at a pier in this city. A hole eighteen inches in diameter about twenty-eight feet back from the stem was patched up, so that the steamer took in little water.

THE BILLET POOL DISSOLVES.

Pittsburg, Jan. 29.-The meeting of the billet

another effort."

Mr. Hoar's speech attracted great attention on the floor and in the galleries. It was followed by speeches either in advocacy or in toleration of the measure by Senators Gallinger (Rep., N. H.). Blanchard (Dem., La.), White (Dem., Cal.). A TENNESSEE BANK FAILS.

The latter, referring to the London "square mile," said that within one mile of the New-York City Hall there had been power enough to stay the consummation of bimetallism in the United States; and that within the radius of a mile in the city of Paris there had been power enough to stay it in France. "Let the representatives of this country under this Administration," Mr. Gorman continued, "go abroad and say that no longer shall this power, thus concentrated in least the meeting of the billet men to-day ended in a dissolution of the pool. The subject of settling the financial matters was referred to the Executive Committee, which will refund all moneys this comming week.

Pittsburg, Jan. 29.—The meeting of the billet men to-day ended in a dissolution of the pool. The subject of settling the financial matters was referred to the Executive Committee, which will refund all moneys this committee, which will refund all moneys this comming week.

A TENNESSEE BANK FAILS.

Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 29.—The Watauga Bank, of Johnson City, did not open its doors this morning, having had an arsignee appointed to look after its interests. The assets amount to \$4,000, while the liabilities are \$25,000. F. B. St. John was named as assignee. He says the failure was on account of this country under this Administration," Mr. Gorman continued, "go abroad and say that no longer shall this power, thus concentrated in date of the head been power enough to the Executive Committee, which will referred to the Executive Committee, which will referred to the Executive Committee, which will referred to the best profit of the precent on the department stores do not sell out of the tital is what our principal commettee that the subject of the liabilities what our princ

HOW GOVERNOR BLACK WOULD FINISH THE CAPITOL.

CAPITOL COMMISSION AND COMPLETE THE WORK ENTIRELY BY CONTRACT.

to favor a bill to abolish the Capitol Commission and give complete charge of the work to Superintendent Aldridge of the Department of Public Works. It is understood that the Governor's legal adviser is drawing up a bill to carry out the Governor's idea. The bill will also provide for the appointment of an architect to look after the work under Mr. Aldridge's supervision.

The Governor is anxious to complete the Capitol entirely by contract in his present term, and is not favorable to granting any more appropriations for day labor. He thinks the contractors can be induced to keep at work those men now employed by the State under the day-labor appropriation, which will be exhausted on Febru-

The Capitol Commission is comprised of Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, Superintendent Aldridge, State Engineer Adams, Ira M. Hedges, of Haverstraw, and Archimedes Russell, of Syra-

In their report to the Legislature, rendered today, the Capitol Commissioners say the so-called tower is nearly completed. They add:

"It is expected that the unexpended balance of \$220,201 32 of the \$500,000 appropriated in 1888 will carry on uninterruptedly all contract work now in progress until April 1, 1897. To prosecute the work under contracts of Messrs. Carlin & Co. and Prescott, Buckley & Callahan after April 1, 1897, an appropriation of not less than \$500,000 must be made, but this Commission strongly recommends that an appropriation be made by the Legislature of 1897 of the sum of \$867,288, which sum should be available during the year of 1897 and the first half of the year 1898, for the completion of the contracts which have been entered into by this commission." Capitol Commissioner Perry reports that \$145,604 additional will be needed to complete the eastern approach and terraces, and \$41,350 to complete the western staircase. \$220,201 32 of the \$500,000 appropriated in 1888

AMERICAN ARMOR SUCCEEDS ABROAD.

BETHLEHEM COMPANY'S PLATE STANDS THE TEST IN RUSSIA-A JAPANESE CON-TRACT SECURED.

Bethlehem, Penn., Jan. 29.-The Bethlehem Iron Company has received from Russia particulars of a successful test there of the company's armor plate. The tested plate was one representing 1.500 tons of Harveyized nickel steel side armor for the Russian battleship Rostivlov, all of which will now be ac-

cepted.

The company has received a contract for making the shaftings and engine forgings for two big cruisers for the Japanese Government.

PRIZEFIGHTS LEGAL IN NEVADA.

THE GOVERNOR SIGNS THE BILL PERMITTING GLOVE CONTESTS IN THE STATE. Carson, Nev., Jan. 29.-The Governor to-day signed

the bill making glove contests legal. There was great excitement in the Senate chamber yesterday when the bill was placed on final pas-It was generally believed the night before that the bill was doomed, but members who had een against it received telegrams from all over the State urging them to stand by the bill. There was a scene of suppressed excitement as the roll was called, and when two doubtful Senators wheeled in line the vote stood 9 to 6, and the news spread rapidly over the city. The business men were delighted at the news, and there was hardly a dissenting voice except from clergymen. The pastors of th various denominations met the night before and drew up a protest against the bill, and in the morning were circulating it among their flocks. one to make the motion.

The Governor, it is said, believes that the matches, If properly conducted, will bring thousands of people to Nevada who otherwise would not come,

people to Nevada who otherwise would not come, and they will be brought in contact with the great natural resources of the State. Besides this, it is asserted, nine-tenths of the people of Nevada are in favor of the bill. Up to yesterday there was a stringent law here against puglistic encounters, but it has never been enforced, and no Grand Jury ever pays the slightest attention to its violators.

W. W. Wheelock, the agent of "Dan" Stuart, said last evening that he had no authority from Mr. Stuart to say where the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight would come off. Mr. Stuart was the proper person to make the amountement. There is no doubt, however, that the fight will take place at the Carson racetrack at the time set and in a pavilion that will hold at least faceb people. Already sporting men are telegraphing for accommodations at the hotels, and it is regarded that the matter is now definitely settled.

THEIR COLORED COLLEAGUE NOT INVITED.

WEST VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN LEGISLATORS RE-SENT THE SLIGHT.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 29 (Special).-Republican their absence from a ball given by the citizens of Charleston in honor of the members of the Legislature to-night, due to the fact that the Invitation Committee ignored C. H. Payne, colored, the member from Fayette County. The few Republicans present had previously made engagements which present had previously made engagements when they could not break. The Republican members generally considered the action as a reflection on the entire body. Payne has little to say, but con-siders himself the victim of an undeserved and de-liberate slight. He is considered one of the ablest members of the House.

PREPARING FOR A PACIFIC CABLE.

San Diego, Cal. Jan. 29.-It was given out yester-day that Edward Rambo and C. A. Griscom, of New-York, who purchased 140 acres of land at Point Loma last week, were the advance representatives of the Pacific Cable Company, of New-York, which proposes to lay a cable from San Diego to Yokohams, by way of Honolulu. Plans are now in the hands of an architect here for a big stone building on the Point, to be used as the American terminus of the cable. Surveyors went over to the Point yestepday and selected a site. A hydrographic survey, made four years ago, shows that the land falls away rapidly from the shore, leaving little surf and no current. A private message says Mr. Griscom has gone to Honolulu to secure land for a cable station.

THOUGHT THEY SOLD TO SUGAR TRUST. Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 29.-Under judicial pressure, the representatives of the telegraph companies to-day produced in court in the Arbuckle-Woolson litigation the messages bearing on the sale of the Woolson Spice Company's stock. Beveral of these seemed
to bear out the contention of the plaintiffs, Kuhn &
Arbuckle, that the directors of the Woolson Company knew they were yielding to the American
Sugar Refining Company, and not to Mr. Havemeyer and his associates personally.

Graff M. Acklin, one of the stockholders who sold
out, testified that he had been approached by James
Secor, a director of the Woolson Company, who, it
is said, made it plain that the stock was to pass into
the hands of the Sugar Trust, to enable the latter
to fight the Arbuckles. produced in court in the Arbuckle-Woolson litig.

Herman Sielcken, who was engaged to manage Herman Stelcken, who was ergaged to manage the coffee business of the Sugar Trust when it un-dertook its fight against Arbuckie Bros., said yes-terday: "Coffee is declining in price the world over. The fact is, supplies are accumulating in a manner The fact is, supplies are accumulating in a manner to compel lower prices. The modern idea is to increase the volume of business as much as possible and be content with moderate profits. We expect to take the lead in the roasted coffee business, and that is what our principal competitor feels so keenly. In September and October last there was a profit of 40 per cent on the raw material. The department stores do not sell our coffee at a price that interferes with the regular grocers. Our coffee was placed in the department stores to introduce it to the Eastern trade."

HE ACCEPTS MAJOR M'KINLEY'S OFFER OF THE PORTFOLIO.

HE IS HAVING A BILL DRAWN TO ABOLISH THE THE MICHIGAN LEADER VISITS CANTON AND HAS A CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT-

ELECT-MR. WILSON IN CANTON. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Canton, Ohio, Jan. 29.-General Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, came out from a conference of two hours' duration with the President-elect at o'clock this afternoon, and his face was wreathed with smiles. "I have been tendered the portfolio of War," said he, "and I have accepted it. My interview with the President-elect was in every way a delightful and satisfactory

General Alger said that all differences growing out of Convention contests between himself and another member of Major McKinley's official family had been happily adjusted, and that he would work in thorough harmony with all of his official associates. General Alger arrived here at 1 o'clock. He was accompanied by ex-Congress-



GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER.

man A. W. Thompson, of Ohio. General Alger and Judge Thompson were at once driven to Major McKinley's home. Major McKinley greeted his guests heartily, and luncheon was announced. The other guest at luncheon was Titus Sheard, of Little Falls, N. Y. General Alger, after lunch eon, had a long talk with the President-elect, and then made the announcement noted above. He started for Detroit at 4 o'clock, returning by way of Cleveland. This was his first visit to Canton since the Sunday he spent here in the campaign with the Union Generals who were stumping the country for the sound money ticket. General Alger was in excellent health and spirits to-day, and looked as though he were equal to the task of directing any great Governmental department. General Alger is a native of Ohio, and has a large number of personal friends in the State. He has participated, too, in a great many political campaigns in Ohio, and his appointment will be as popular here as it will be among his own followers in Michigan.

This evening, a few hours after the departure of General Alger, ex-Congressman Wilson, of Iowa, arrived and was driven to Major McKinley's house. The President-elect and Mr. Wilson were in Congress at the same time and did not meet as strangers. Mr. Wilson came here by invitation. It is understood that the portfolio of Agriculture will be tendered him and that he will accept.

Ex-Speaker Titus Sheard, of New-York, was an early caller to-day. He talked for an hour and a half with the President-elect this morning. and was asked to remain for a second interview

for McKinley was a very agreeable one, and it

many respects a very satisfactory one." "Did you discuss a Cabinet appointment for New-York?" was asked.

"Yes. I said to the President-elect that thought the appointment of General Woodford would give satisfaction to nine-tenths of the fairminded men of the State, irrespective of party. There is a great deal to be said in favor of General Woodford, and nothing against him. He is able, alert, vigorous, honest, just, and a good Republican. He could fill any position in the Cabinet in a capable, satisfactory manner, and while his appointment would be acceptable to the organization, there is no valid reason why it should be distasteful to any Republican."

"Do you think New-York will be represented in the Cabinet?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Sheard. "I gathered from my talk with Major McKinley that he much desires to have a New-York man in his Cabinet, and that he appreclates the advanmembers of the Legislature were conspicuous by tages of having the cordial goodwill of the organization. I think he will find a good man for the Cabinet from New-York. He has demonstrated his ability to select and draw strong men into his official family, and his good judgment will not desert him when he makes his choice in New-York."

"Do you think Congressman Wilson, of Brooklyn, is likely to receive a proffer of a Cabinet

portfolio?" was asked. "I do not think any other Brooklyn man than General Woodford is under serious considera-tion," answered Mr. Sheard. "I hope he will be appointed," he continued, "and believe he will be, but if he is not, the choice of the President-elect will in all probability fall upon some one

be, but if he is not, the choice of the Presidentclect will in all probability fall upon some one
who has not yet been mentioned in the newspapers."

It develops to-night that the status of Judge
Nathan Goff is not absolutely fixed. Numerous
reports from West Virginia have found their
way into the papers to the effect that Judge
Goff has decided that he cannot accept a place
in Major McKinley's Cabinet. These announcements are unauthorized and premature. Judge
Goff has reached no decision, and still has under
consideration the question of leaving the bench
to enter the Cabinet. It is possible he may
not see his way clear to take an active part in
the work of Major McKinley's Administration,
but the chances are that he will arrange to become a member of the Cabinet.

The only California man under consideration
is Judge Joseph McKenna, and it is likely that
within a few days the news that he has accepted a portfolio will be announced.

Colonel John J. McCook, of New-York, who
spent last evening with the President-elect, is
spoken of to-night as a Cabinet possibility, but
at present this use of his name is in the nature
of a guess.

G. M. Revnolds, of Des Moines, lowa, called at

spoken of to-night as a Cabinet possibility, but at present this use of his name is in the nature of a guess.

G. M. Reynolds, of Des Moines, lowa, called at the McKinley home to-day. He was on his way East, and stopped to talk over several matters relating to lowa and the Cabinet. He said that the people of his State would feel highly honored at the selection of ex-Congressman Wilson for Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Reynolds is president of the Des Moines National Bank, and is a personal friend of Lyman J. Gage. He said that the selection of Mr. Gage was just the thing that the people of the West wanted, and spoke in high terms of the recently appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Reynolds's name has been frequently coupled with the office of Controller of the Currency, and his friends have been urging him for that place. He says, however, that he personally is making no effort to get the office, but would take it if it were given to him.

'Major McKinley received to-day many telegrams of a pleasant nature expressing sentiments suitable to the occasion on his fifty-fourth birthday. He dined with his mother and sister to-night, and received a gift of a fine portrait of his mother, which was painted by George D. Peixotto, of New-York. Major McKinley was not aware that the picture had been painted, and was pleasantly surprised when it was unveiled.

Russell Alexander Alger was born in Lafayette, Medina County, Ohio, on February 27, 1836. Being left an orphan at the age of eleven, he worked on

ALL IN ALDRIDGE'S HANDS. ALGER FOR WAR SECRETARY. | a farm till he was eighteen, attending school in the winter. He then taught school, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. After practising was admitted to the bar in 1859. After practising his profession for a time in Cleveland, he moved to Grand Rapids, Mich., and engaged in the lumber business. He became a captain in the 2d Michigan Cavalry at the beginning of the Civil War. While attacking the Confederate rear at Boonesville, Miss., on July 1, 1852, he was wounded and taken prisoner, but he escaped on the same day. On October 16 he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 6th Michigan Cavalry. His next promotion occurred on February 28, 1863, when he was appointed colonel of the 5th Michigan Cavalry. His gallantry at Gettysburg was specially mentioned in General Custer's report. He was severely wounded at Boonesborough Md., on July 8, 1832. On July 11, 1895, he received the brevets of Brigadier-General and Major-General of Volunteers. After the war he acquired a fortune in the lumber business in Detroit. His pine forest on Lake Huron comprises more than one hundred square miles. In 1884 he was the Republican candidate for Governor of Michigan and was elected, serving from 1855 till 1887.

MR. GAGE RETURNS TO CHICAGO. Chicago, Jan. 29.-Lyman J. Gage arrived in the

city this morning from Canton, where he yesterday accepted the Secretaryship of the Treasury. Mr. Gage was met at the station by a number of friends, who were profuse in their congratulations. The next Secretary of the Treasury was not inclined to talk, but he acknowledged that the question of his becoming a member of Major McKinley's Cabinet had been settled to his satisfaction.

When the next Secretary of the Treasury arrived at his office in the First National Bank after break fasting at his home, he found a crowd of friends waiting to shake hands and tender their congratulations, and many telegrams with the same good wishes came from all parts of the country. Presiwishes came from all parts of the country. President Gage was compelled to hold an impromptu reception, but he let his friends do most of the talking. All Mr. Gage would say for publication was this:
"It will be my chief aim to see that the country is given a business-like administration so far as the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury are concerned. My appointments will be made with regard to merit, and not because of political obligation. I shall be very busy in the next thirty days putting my affairs in proper shape and getting my bearings for the change to Washington, so that I can give my utmost attention to the position intrusted to me. I shall at once tender my resignation of the presidency of the bank to the directors. I expect to go to Washington shortly before March I to select a residence. All questions of theory and policy will be decided by the President, and are questions I cannot discuss now."

MR. GAGE'S APPOINTMENT WELL RECEIVED The selection by Major McKinley of Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, for Secretary of the Treasury is warmly approved by New-York financiers. When his name was mentioned for the place the presidents of nearly all the leading New-York banks sent dispatches to him urging him to take the place, and to Major McKinley commending the choice of Mr. Gage. J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank, a lifelong Demo-crat, who cast his first Republican vote for Mc-Kinley, said yesterday: "The selection of Mr. Gage for Secretary of the Treasury is an excellent one, and can hardly fall to meet general approval. For and can hardly fail to meet general approval. For many years he has been a conspicuous figure in the banking circles of the West, and his ability as a financier and his high character as a citizen have gained for him the confidence and respect of the hankers and business men of the entire country. They want a man for this great office who is honest, broad-minded and thoroughly acquainted with finance. Mr. Gage fills the bill exactly. He has demonstrated by his long and successful career as a banker that he is specially qualified for the important work that will devolve upon him as the next Secretary of the Treasury. We may all congratulate ourselves that Major McKinley is to intust to such safe hands the financial affairs of the country."

A R Hephurn, president of the Third National

country."

A. B. Hepburn, president of the Third National Bank, and formerly Controller of the Currency, said: "The selection of Mr. Gage is a most excellent one. None better could have been made. Mr. Gage will add greatly to the strength of the incoming Administration. He is a man of rare ability and large experience, a broad-minded man in every sense, and possesses in a marked degree the qualifications necessary for a successful Secretary of the Treasury."

A SENATOR ELECTED IN WASHINGTON. GEORGE F. TURNER, OF SPOKANE, LAWYER AND SHAVER REPUBLICAN, CHOSEN.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 29.-After many days unsuccessful balloting, George F. Turner, a wellknown lawyer of Spokane, who received the caucus nomination of the Populists and freesilver Republicans last night, was elected United States Senator by the Legislature to-

Judge Turner has been a Republican, but in the late election he supported Bryan. He is considered one of the ablest lawyers in the State of Washington. From 1884 to 1888 he was Territorial Justice. Within the last two years he

ritorial Justice. Within the last two years he has become largely interested in mines in Northern Washington and British Columbia.

Sixty-seven members went into the caucus last night, but seven bolted after two ballots, leaving only sixty. On the first ballot Turner received 41 votes, and on the second 54. His nomination was then made unanimous by the sixty members who remained.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TRAIN HELD UP.

EXPRESS AND MAIL CARS BROKEN INTO, SAFES LOOTED AND A CAR BURNED.

San Francisco, Jan. 29.-Train No. 15, northbound express, on the Southern Pacific, was held up this morning at Shady Point, two miles south of Roseburg. Ore., by two or three men. The express car was detached from the train by the robbers and the door blown open with dynamite. Two small safes in the car were blown open and looted. The express car then took fire. The conductor and trainmen worked hard to save the car after the robbers had gone, but the car and its contents were

The train was on time at Shady Point, where Morris, the engineer, saw a man at the side of the track waving a flag. He slackened speed for the signal, and as he came to a stop a man armed with two revolvers came over the back of the tender and covered him. At the same time another armed man, the one who had flagged the train, appeared at the side of the cab, and, pointing a revolver, or-dered the engineer not to attempt to move the train, but to come down at once and go with them to the express car. The fireman, meantime, had got down on the other side. Two robbers and the engineer then went to the express car, where the outlaws ordered the express messenger to open the door. This he refused to do. The robbers then uncoupled the express car, returned to the engine and moved

the express car, returned to the engine and moved the train, leaving the express car separated.

Meantime the express messenger had seized the opportunity to leave his car. After breaking the train in two the robbers returned to the express car, and, with heavy charges of dynamite, biewe the door open. Entering the car they attacked two small safes, which they succeeded in breaking open. The messenger thought the robbers did not understand getting into the big safe, and consequently they could not have secured much money. The mail car was also visited by the robbers and registered letters taken.

The explosions set fire to the express car, and when the robbers started away it was a mass of flames. The train crew worked like Trojans, but were unable to save the car. The passengers were considerably shaken up and frightened, but no one was injured. An imperfect description of one robber was secured.

THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA ASHORE.

ATTEMPTS TO PULL HER OFF FAIL.

Baitimore, Jan. 29.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Virginia, Captain Bassewitz, which sailed from Baitimore yesterday for Hamburg, went ashore last night at the mouth of the Patapsco River. The iceboat Latrobe and the tug Britannia went to her assistance, but have been unable to float her. The steamer is probably not damaged. It is hoped to float her at high tide to-morrow morning. Baltimore, Jan. 29.-The Hamburg-American Line

A NEW TREATY WITH JAPAN.

Washington, Jan. 29.—It is understood that a treaty is soon to be sent to the Senate, negotiated between this country and Japan, on the subject of

between this country and Japan, on the subject of trade-marks and copyrights.

American business men who have suffered from the absence of such treaty agreements have been urging the establishment of these relations for several months.

SENATOR GEORGE SLIGHTLY WEAKER. Washington, Jan. 29.-Little or no change is reITS HALF CENTURY PASSED.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND MAKES AN ADDRESS AND IS ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED-DRS.

BRYANT, JACOBI, SAYRE AND

PURPLE ALSO SPEAK. The New-York Academy of Medicine, an institution whose strength and significance are familiar to every intelligent New-Yorker, celebrated its semi-centennial last evening at Carnegie Hall. Admittance was by invitation only, and when the hour of 8 o'clock arrived the big hall was nearly filled. Only a few seats in the or-chestra and the top gallery remained vacant,

while nearly every box was filled with women

and their escorts.

The leading feature of the evening was an address by President Cleveland, who came from Washington for the purpose of delivering it. The President arrived in Jersey City just before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, crossing the river, was driven at once to the house of Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, at No. 54 West Thirtysixth-st. The President dined with Dr. Bryant, the members of his family, the Secretary of War, Daniel S. Lamont, and Surgeon-General George M. Sternberg. It was 8:30 o'clock when the President went upon the platform of Carnegie Hall, leaning upon the arm of Dr. Bryant. He was greeted with long and loud applause from the auditors, who rose at his entrance, while the band played the usual "Hail to the Chief." Behind him came Secretary Lamont, Surgeon-General Sternberg, Bishop Potter, Dr. Samuel S. Purple, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, Dr. A. Jacobi, Carl Schurz, Recorder Goff and others.

Dr. Bryant, as president of the Academy of Medicine, opened the exercises of the evening with a brief address, in which he reviewed succinctly the nurposes of the Academy as the representative body of the medical profession of the city and its services to the municipality in the matter of many plans for the public health. He ended his remarks by interpreting the presence of so large a gathering upon the occasion of its semi-centennial celebration as an evidence of the interest of all good people in whatever tends toward the welfare of the community.

ONE OF THE FOUNDERS. Dr. Samuel S. Purple, one of the eight living founders of the Academy of Medicine, spoke briefly of how the institution took form first in the minds of the physicians of the city and later more tangibly. He said that its purpose was to

be a barrier between quackery and medical in-

tegrity and a step toward professional harmony. Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, another of the founders, gave some interesting reminiscences of the early days of the academy, and outlined some of its services for the health of the city, particularly in the matter of the establishment of quarantine. He called attention to the academy's committee appointed to induce Congress to adopt legislation that should lead to the improvement of the health of the whole country. Should its propositions be adopted, he said, it would go far toward stamping out tuberculosis, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever and other contagious diseases. He also thanked the President for the

help he had afforded this committee. The formal orator of the evening for the Academy was Dr. A. Jacobi, a former president. He outlined more at length the scope of the Academy, defining it as the neutral ground of the profession, the one temple of safety, impartiallty and neutrality. He called especial attention to the fight the Academy had made against quackery, and urged his hearers to beg their representatives in legislative bodies to second their efforts in all possible ways. He touched upon the marvellous advance recently made in handling dangerous diseases, and declared that most of them had resulted from animal experi-

THE PRESIDENT INTRODUCED.

The big audience again rose to its feet and cheered for some time when Dr. Bryant introduced the President of the United States, whose address was frequently punctuated with applause. Mr. Cleveland read his address in a voice that was audible in every part of the

hall.

Mr. President, and Ladies and Gentlemen: I have anticipated the share assigned to me on this occasion with considerable trepidation, for various reasons. I have been chiefly disturbed, I believe, because of my inability to discover sufficient ground for my right to join those who celebrate the semi-centennial of a medical association.

If in passing through that period in boyhood when the desirable choice of future activity seemed to rest between running away from home to be a sailor and staying at home to be a doctor I inclined toward the more quite and orderly of these pursuits, this surely furnishes no basis at this late day for a claim of relationship to the medical fraternity. Nor of I forget that, less than seven years ago, I was accorded the privilege of participating in the exercises when the cornerstone was laid of the building which is now the home of the organization which to-night celebrates its half-century of useful and honocable existence. But this incident, which aroused an interest still undiminished in the welfare of the Academy of Medicine, hardly entitles me to a share in the felicitations of those who have since borne the heat and burden of its work while I have enjoyed the ease and happy surroundings of public station.

Confessing, therefore, that I have no right to even standing-room within the inner circle of the profession, I have boildy, and without the least authority, determined to speak to you as a representative of the vast army of patients and laymen.

At the outset I desire to remind you that you

sentative of the vast army of patients and laymen.

At the outset I desire to remind you that you owe us much. Though largely in the majority and with plenty of members to spare, those who are well conducted among us do not vex you with hurtful competition. Instead of making life hard for you by an observance of the laws of health, we assist you by indulging in all sorts of irregularities. We are obedient and submissive to your commands—that is, when we are sick—and we sometimes pay your bills, even after a recovery to health which we are always certain would have resulted without your interference.

In these circumstances, if when in perfect health we venture to assert ourselves and tell you what is an our minds, it is not fair to liken us to a certain personage who when sick a saint would be, though very differently inclined when well.

WHAT THE DOCTORS HAVE DONE.

WHAT THE DOCTORS HAVE DONE.

We begin by conceding most heartily, and without the least reservation, the learning and skill of those now constituting the medical profession, and the wonderful advance that has been made through their untiring labors and investigations in the al-leviation of human suffering and the saving of hu-

their untiring labors and investigations in the alleviation of human suffering and the saving of human life.

It may be that this seems to you an acknowledgment so much your due as to be hardly worth making. You should, however, value it because it is sincerely made by those who were not born yes erday, but who hold in lasting and tender memory the ministrations of the village doctor of fifty years ago and are now the living monuments of his faithful care. He, too, alleviated suffering and saved human life. We know that it was not given to him to see the bright lights that now mark the path of medicine and surgery, but you cannot convince us that he groped entirely in the dark. We remember without abhorrence his ever-ready lancet and the scars of his blood-letting found in every household. We endure with complacency the recollection of his awful medicine-case, containing bottles, powders and pills which, whatever might be thought of them now, seemed then to be sufficient for all emergencies, to say nothing of the thoth-pulling tools and other shiver-breeding instruments sometimes exposed to view. If he was ignorant of many of the remedies and appliances now in use, ne in a large measure supplied the deficiency by hard-headed judgment, well-observed experience and careful nursing. Besides, it was in his favor that he did not have to bother his head with many of the newly invented and refined diseases that affliet mankind to-day. He had no allotted hours for his patients, but was always on duty, and we knew the sound of his gig as it rattled past in the night.

Your ways are better than his; but we desire you to regard this admission as all the more valuable because it is carved out of our loyalty to our old village doctor, who brought us through the diseases of childhood without relapse; who saved from death our parents and our bothers and our sisters in many a hard combat with illness, and who, when vanquished and forced to surrender, was present in the last occurrence and surgery has smothered the feithfulness